THE DAILY BEE, Wednesday Morning, Jan. 24th, 1855, and the NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

The New Orleans Bee.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is strictly adhered to strictly within the line of their business, and is subject to one square every other day.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1855.

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THE DAILY BEE.

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THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

RUTH HALL.

We have read "Ruth Hall, and one merit will be awarded it by the most captious critic, viz: intense, unflagging interest. We took it up to glance carelessly at the book, were spell bound at the very first chapter, and never laid it down until we reached the last line of the last page. Yet this is a work which "Ruth Hall should not be read by young people. The subject generally, but decidedly pernicious character. REYNOLD's prurient romances are quite as shocking, and AINSWORTH's lack chapparral of interest. The hero of Ruth Hall is full of fascination. The heroine is shallow, deep not, however, springing from rapid, varied intellect, and erasing colors from the of the ordinary stock in trade of romance, it is flimsy stuff—"the counterfeit few." The events are few and unfortunately narrated. The book contains nothing startling, harrowing or horrible. It is a story of a young wife, brought up in a heartless family, who marries a fine fellow, loses her first born child, finds her husband, is reduced to great straits by poverty, vainly seeks relief from her own exertions, as well as those of her deceased husband, is finally thrown upon her own resources, toils intensely for her children, finds out she can write, obtains employment as a correspondent to the press, attracts universal attention, wakes up like BYRON, and finds herself famous. There is no real fund for the novel writer in incidents so plain and unvarnished as these, but FANNY FERN has nevertheless, without the slightest appearance of art, made them the ground work for an touching and graceful a story as we have read for a long day. The best of the book is its quiet tone of earnestness, indeed the irresistible conviction that the writer is telling the truth. Some of the characters are well sketched, but not with that firmness of outline, and exquisite fidelity of detail which characterize the finishing of Miss KAVANAGH, and of the accomplished author of the Ogilvies. The book is, if it were written from a full heart, by a hasty hand—Were it not autobiographical, it would lose half its interest.

We cannot say we greatly admire the style of the author. She is uncommonly spiteful towards her cold hearted father and dandyfied brother. The last is unpleasant enough, but a properly regulated mind there is something exceedingly repulsive in the cutting tone of so temptly invariably adopted by Fanny Fern towards the author of her being. Who shall shield a father's faults, if not his child? When a daughter undertakes to hold up to public exposition him to whom the most potent ties of nature should bind her, the sacred duty of heart leaves is unavoidable. We are apt to think that the sharp sh and icy current that creeps through the veins of Ruth Hall's parent must have been transmitted to his offspring, and contributed to the extinction of every generous sentiment. It would be difficult to persuade one of the truth and nobility of any man who glorie with undisguised satisfaction over the shortcomings and frailties of her own father.

REPORT OF THE STATE ENGINEER.

We are indebted to H. W. MORSE, State Engineer, for a copy of his annual report to the Legislature. It is quite a voluminous paper, and contains a few judicious and sensible suggestions amidst a multitude of dull and dry details of the progress of the various works ordered by the General Assembly. The report attaches particular importance to the improvement of the navigation of Red River, and states incidentally that an immense amount of labor would be required the Department, if planters would see to the cutting down and removal of the timber which lines its banks. As the levee comes submerged, and occasions far more serious impediments, than any other species of obstruction. This remark applies to all the streams traversing our State. The Engineer observes that vast toil and expense may be saved by the simple precaution of clearing the bank of water courses, so that in the event of a raising in, there will be no trees to be dislodged.

The report makes a comparative statement of the expense of white and slave labor in the Engineer's Department, and shows conclusively that the difference in favor of slave labor is full fifty per cent., besides the manifest advantages accruing from the capacity of these race to work at all the seasons of the year. The State farm now consists of ninety-seven men Mr. Morse is of opinion that it should be increased fifty hear hundred.

The report dwells at considerable length on the abundant natural advantages of Louisiana for water communication, and the cheapness of transportation by water. It refers to the Erie Canal in New York, which doubtless has done along a relieved fact, of the highest importance for carrying heavy freight at rates which could not be maintained by railroads without heavy loss. It cases the charges for transportation by various railroads and water lines, with a view of establishing the proposition, that whenever the latter exist, they will successfully compete with the former, in consequence of the diminished cost of transportation. The conclusions deduced are that the State should use every effort, and grudge no reasonable expense for the improvement of water communications, and especially of streams like Red River, which hold in market an immense proportion of the State of Louisiana. The State Engineer does not, however, seek to disparage railroads. On the contrary, he would advocate their construction wherever water cannot be used as a means of transportation, as being the very best that can be provided by the art of man, and because the enhanced value of the land through where they pass goes far to pay for the cost of their construction.

The following passages from the author, in relation to Red River:

While the State is expending millions upon railroads, why should it not employ four or five hundred thousand dollars to properly improve the navigation of the great river, which must, after all, be the conduit of the roads, continue to carry a marked nine tenths of the produce of its valley, even if left in its present condition.

There is little or no doubt that most of those disastrous disasters which have lately occurred in New Orleans would have been prevented if the produce which is ordinarily brought down Red River (and has been forwarded from Red River) to the planters were willing, or even able to pay. The merchants New Orleans of course understand this matter better than I do, it does seem to me, if the vast amount of cotton alone, which has been retained in the valley of Red River, had been forwarded to the receipts in New Orleans, that it would have made some duff force in the money market. It would have enabled the country merchants of Red River to have paid their debts in the city, and given the merchants there the means of meeting their engagements.

No reflecting mind can, for one moment, entertain the opinion, that anything like the one hundredth part of the pirating interest attached upon the winding banks of Red River could be benefited in the way of sending their produce to market by railroad. Would not follow the meandering of the stream, and who would send by it, unless it passed very near to them?

We have been informed that there upon about 300 miles of this stream with only one boat, and that only a part of the year, causing a yearly expenditure to the State, of a sum not sufficient to construct one-fourth of a mile of railroad, and then we complain that the river is not in good condition, and that the price of freights is enormous in low water. We require the labor of two hundred men on its banks, removing the timber to prevent the formation of new snags, for the term of twelve months, and then four good boats for two seasons, to remove the obstructions already in the stream, looks at Alexandria, and snag dams in two or three other places, after which we could leave it without any more work for ten years, and the navigation would be constantly improving. No timber would be left to fall in, and by washing set in the bends, it would change its channel off of the beds of logs which we could not remove in the present one.

THE JACKSON STATUE—THE WORK COMMENCED—The distinguished sculptor, Mr. C. MILLS, who has been some days in our city, has concluded a contract with Mr. NEWTON RICHARDS for the erection of the pedestal designed to receive the contemplated statue of General JACKSON. The plan submitted by Mr. RICHARDS received the unanimous approval of the committee, and was accepted by Mr. MILLS. The pedestal will be of massive granite, simple in form, but admirably calculated to throw out the statue into bold relief. We have the satisfaction of adding that the foundation stone was laid yesterday on the centre of Jackson Square, and that the work will be steadily continued to its completion. Mr. MILLS leaves New Orleans to-day for Washington, where he will immediately proceed to the casting of the statue, the work on which is already in progress, and the people of our city will have the pleasure of witnessing the inauguration of this colossal equestrian monument on the next anniversary of the battle of Orleans.

FIRE IN CHARLESTON—A fire broke out in Charleston on the morning of the 19th instant, which destroyed a number of buildings in Chalmers street, between Church and State streets. Loss $70,000. A gentleman named Allen Spencer was seriously, if not fatally injured by the falling of a brick wall.

☞ We have received from the publisher of the Omnibus a pamphlet of some thirty pages containing the proceedings of the late Southern Commercial Convention. It is got up in good style, and is a document which will be valuable for reference.

☞ We learn that Gen. SCOTT apprehends a tremendous and protracted war with the Indians. There are symptoms of large combinations against the United States, among the Indians, and they can hold out many at a time.

"THE KENTUCKY GARLAND."—This is the title of a monthly magazine of literature, edited by Mrs. HARRIET C. LINDSEY, and published at Louisville, Kentucky. The Garland is conducted with marked spirit and ability, and every number contains [illegible] more than ordinary interest. The editor is the widow of an [illegible] Mason and Odd Fellow, and devotes a portion of each number of the Garland to an exposition of the merits of those secret and benevolent associations. Mrs. L. bears with her letters from the Grand Master of the Masons of Ohio, the Grand Master of the Odd Fellows, and Grand Secretary BIDDLE, of the Grand Lodge of the United States. She is herself a daughter of Rebecca, and as such is entitled to the friendship and protection of every brother of the mystic tie. Mrs. LINDSEY has a large and [illegible] family dependent on her for education and support. She visits our city for the purpose of obtaining subscribers to the Garland, and we recommend her with entire confidence to every Mason and Odd Fellow in New Orleans, as a lady of undoubted talent and perfect purity of character ▮ — may be found at the St. Charles Hotel.

Quarterly Tabular Statement of Exports.

We are [illegible] to THOS. J. BURKE, Abstract Clerk of the Custom-House, for the following:

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The following are the amounts of Exports from the Port of New Orleans to Foreign Countries and to Coastwise Ports, during the fourth quarter ending December 31, 1854:

FOREIGN COUNTRIES	IN AMER. VESSELS	IN FOR. VESSELS	TOTAL
Bremen,	113,408	313,139	426,547
Belgium,	207,422		207,422
Englands,	1,031,531	880,916	1,912,486
British Honduras,	2,972	35,775	38,747
France in the Atlantic,	1,023,360	176,213	1,199,573
France in Mediterranean,	6,745	6,745	13,490
Prussia in the Atlantic,	10,983		10,983
Spanish Atlantic,	190,677	45,679	236,356
Spanish in Mediterranean,	1,717	475,947	677,664
Cuba,	560,471	29,564	590,035
Sardinia,	16,515	145,709	162,224
Tuscany,	271,489		271,489
Papal States,	147,841		147,841
Mexico,	229,477	18,010	247,487
Central Republic,	2,135		2,135
Brazil,	46,442		46,442
British West Indies,	7,918	7,918	15,836
To Countries Ports,	$10,041,861	$2,246,674	$13,130,535
Also the amounts of exportations of Foreign Merchandise to Foreign Countries during the same period			$4,498
Total Exports during fourth quarter, 1854,			$19,347,785

AMUSEMENTS.

PELICAN THEATRE—This theatre was crowded last night in every part, by one of the most intelligent audiences we have seen assembled within the walls of a theatre. The reception by whom the debutants of the evening, Miss Robertson and Mr Bourelicault, were most enthusiastically received. They will appear again this evening in the same pieces as on Saturday, viz: Ireland and Ireland as it was.

AMERICAN THEATRE—The American Theatre, in Poydras street, opens tonight. The performances will consist of "The Toodles," and of "The Young Actress." Mr Chartrand as the Toodles and Miss Albertine, the attraction of the Ballet, are

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The ballet pantomime, "The Elfin Queen," in which Gabriel Ravel and Mlle C. Franck will appear, and the "Green Monster and the Force entitled "Bamboozling," are to be performed at the St. Charles tonight. The revival of the Elfin Queen will be attended with extraordinary success at this establishment.

VALUATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—The aggregate valuation of the real and personal estate in the State of New York for the year 1854, is $1,364,134,625, of which $1,091,514,033 is real estate and $272,636,119 personal estate. Of the latter, the sum $230,485,215 is real estate and $131,721,338 of personal (total $362,237,550) is placed to the credit of New York city. Kings county stands next, $92,997,793 real, and $11,118,300 personal. Then Erie county, $40,775,940 real, and $4,444,649 personal. Then Westchester, $36,753,[illegible] real, and $8,[illegible]141 personal. Then Monroe, $46,[illegible] real, and $3,913,015 personal. Then Albany, $27,565,084 real, and $4,413,135 personal. Then Rensselaer, $21,[illegible] real, and $7,536,767 personal. Next come Onondaga, Orange, Ontario, Queens, &c., in the order mentioned.

☞ The Hon. John Bell, Senator in Congress from Tennessee, is named in a Pennsylvania paper, as a candidate for the Presidency, and the Hon Abbot Lawrence, late Minister to England, for Vice President. A strong ticket.

☞ A New York paper considers Senator Douglass already "a dead cock in the pit," and Messrs. Cass and Buchanan having been consigned by common consent to the depot of "Old Fogies," insists upon it that the course is clear for President Pierce to put forth his pretensions for re-election. He will be supported by all the office holders from Rynders to Sickles.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—The Americas, party have nominated Hon. John Moore, a Universalist, for Governor. Elder Pike, for First Congressional District; Mr. Tappan, for Second, and A. H. Cragin, for the Third. There is much excitement among the friends of the defeated candidates, and threats to bolt are made thick and fast.

☞ Commodore PERRY has gone to Washington on business connected with the Japan expedition.

MASSACHUSETTS—The minority in the House of Representatives of the Massachusetts Legislature resisted successfully on the 16th inst. the attempt to go into an election for U. S. Senator. The election was a exciting debate, was postponed one week, by a vote of 235 to 197. This movement grows out of the strong opposition to Henry Wilson, the Freesoil candidate for the office.

☞ According to a development in the *American Organ* of the 15th inst. a defunct *German Abolition paper* in Washington City was recently resuscitated by the old government advertising, furnished it by C. J. Forney, on condition that it should oppose Know Nothingism—that and Forney received the advertisements proffered to it and had "extras" struck off at the Washington Union office, where the same advertisement had been published—that said German paper distributed these "extras" printed at the Union office and preached anti Know-Nothingism and Abolition.

The Organ says this is proof of these developments. It gives by a witness whom the Organ represents as a gentleman well known in Washington city—has long been a resident there and his character for truth and veracity will not be questioned by any man who knows him. The witness says:

"About last December had died, the editor told me he had bargained with Mr Florence, Mr. Forney, and the President, to revive his paper on the following conditions:

"He was to write against the Know-Nothings, and allay discussion, it was decided, that he might continue anti slavery sentiments. The party, or Forney, was to give him advertisements enough to sustain the paper until December, and then money would be raised to continue his paper, and he was employed in translating documents into foreign languages, and Forney was to give him advertisements enough to sustain the paper until December, and then money would be raised to continue his paper, and he was employed in translating documents into foreign languages, the same period.

"This what the editor told me. Now, all that I have stated to Sanders is true. I saw a letter, dated Philadelphia, from Mr. Florence to the editor of the Democrat, saying that he had not been able to see Forney, although he was then in Philadelphia, to get an order for the advertisements, but would see him soon.

"A few weeks after, Schmidt (the editor of the Democrat) got an advertisement, making five (columns) of the Union newspaper, coming to some seven or eight hundred dollars. He had to print it at night, for fear of the Union office. It cost him $48, leaving the balance profit. Forney's check for $250 less $48, the order the office had given for his printing. (These figures were in pencil on the margin.)

"Schmidt told James (your clerk) that he had got $300, and I saw the Marshal hand another draft payable to F. Schmidt, and had it passed to Amos Kendall's account in the Bank of Washington. Well, this editor printed two numbers of his paper and stopped."

☞ The Boston *Republic* contains an annual review of the trade and commerce of that port for the year 1854, introduced as follows:

"It will be seen that the total exports and imports are, at least, as much at the entire commerce of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans, and we think it will more than equal all those together. The total imports of 1854, amounted in value to one hundred and forty-nine millions, one hundred and eighty four thousand, two hundred and nineteen dollars, and the exports to one hundred and twenty-four millions, two hundred and five thousand, nine hundred and seventy-eight dollars, making a grand total, foreign and domestic, the immense value of the goods transported to and from this city by Express Companies,) of two hundred and seventy-three millions, three hundred and eighty-nine thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven dollars, and with the different omnibuses, the commerce of the Queen City foots up three hundred millions of dollars."

THE ROBBERY OF HON. FAYETTE MCMULLEN—It is remembered that, in August last, this gentleman was robbed of his carpet bag, containing $1,700, and that a Gregans was arrested, who gave information that the real robber had taken the steamer Jamestown for New York. The police in New York were notified of the facts, but failed to arrest the individual. Since then, Mr. Tyler, a police officer of Richmond, Virginia, has been indefatigable in endeavoring to ferret out and arrest the man, but was unsuccessful until within about two weeks ago, when he discovered the man, and had him committed to the Tombs in New York.

A requisition was immediately procured from the Governor by his delivery to the Virginia officers, but the requisition was found to be informal in regard to the identity of the person, and Mr. Tyler caused his client to be released. Meanwhile Gen. McMullen, residing at Washington, which was done last evening.

Mr. Tyler returned to New York with the prisoner, with fresh papers, and if all goes well, will come back once with the chief in Boston, are glad to wait this for the benefit of our readers, and will be in a warning to all old fogies, lest the police will conspire or tailor overtake them.—*Wash. Sentinel.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

BEAVER CITY, PENN. } January 15th, 1855. }

EDITORS BEE:—Severe indisposition has for sometime prevented me from writing to you, and giving my impressions of most things in the Keystone State. This place consists of a series of scattered villages, rather than a regular town. It lies at the *debouchement* of Beaver River into the Ohio. The entire population of the place is, say five thousand. The county, of which it is the county seat, borders upon Virginia and Ohio, having both upon its Western boundary. The country is rich with deposits of the finest coal. Through this place passes Beaver River; it is slack-watered by means of locks and dams. Through itself and its branches and Conneaut Lake and Creek, it connects with Lake Erie at the town of Conneaut. By a cross-cut canal it has a communication with Cleveland. By the Ohio River it has connections Eastward and Southward. The great Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad passes through it. Also, a railroad almost complete and still going on, notwithstanding the monetary pressure of the times, connecting it with Steubenville, and thence Westward to Cincinnati.

About three miles above the mouth, Beaver River falls over a series of rapids, which afford inexhaustible water power. This is at a village called New Brighton. There are at that point a succession of mills of various kinds, employing large numbers of operatives. At this place and at a small village called Rochester, a number of shrewd, calculating New York capitalists have invested largely in manufacturing establishments. Among these are Hiram Walbridge, member of the present Congress from New York city, and Mr. Dillaye, a prominent leader of the Soft Shells of New York. It is said that Dillaye was promised the mission to Belgium in place of Belmont, the present inefficient representative of American Diplomacy; but Mr. Pierce or Marcy forgot their pledges. Among other improvements which these enterprising New Yorkers have undertaken, is the erection and completion, upon the banks of the Ohio, of the largest and most magnificent railroad car manufactory in the Western country.

This locality is somewhat classical. Upon the site of one of the villages composing the group, of which the city consists, stood the village of Yesuecharrison—the Hall King, as he is called in history. He is called thus, because of a division in the tribe to which he belonged, a branch of the ancient Delawares, which was healed by him and another Chief agreeing to govern jointly. This Chief derives his celebrity mostly from the fact, that he was visited by Washington when the latter was sent with the letter of Governor Dinwiddie, then the Royal French Commandant of Le Boeuf—now Waterford. Yanacharrison served as Washington's guide through the cold and gloomy forests of Northern Pennsylvania, and ever afterwards the fast friend of the English, and enjoyed, to an special manner, the confidence of the "Father of his Country."

I have thus to gather up and retain every geographical recollection, personal incident, or traditional reminiscence, which belongs to the memory of this great and good man. Such a course, whilst it is gratifying to me, serves perhaps in some measure to familiarize the people of our population and country with the history of another. Moreover, it coincides with that peculiar fondness which men have for hunting and treasuring up every item of the traditional lore, which this region of country is full of legends which serve to illustrate the heroic struggle of France and England for the control of the Ohio valley.

The new American party seem to be making rapid progress in this State. They number at least fifteen hundred voters in this county alone. In a recent election for Mayor, in the neighboring city of Pittsburgh, they ran a candidate single-handed against a combination of all other parties. Whigs, Democrats and Abolitionists fused (that is the fashionable cant term in use here) to defeat him. Hence the annular spectacle many presented on Tuesday last, when fiercely for thirty years in opposition, suddenly striking hands to defeat the American movement. Perhaps there is no place in the country, in proportion to its population, not even excepting your own Yet for all that, the Democratic candidate, James Pollock, beat Morgan, the American candidate, get two thousand. At the state election in October, the vote of the two party was about thirty thousand. A party has an increase in three months. It is destined to play the part of Aaron's serpent in the wilderness, that is to swallow up all other parties. The abolition and free-soil journals all over the North, are making desperate war upon it. They feel that the American people are about to sink the agitation, if slavery, they breath, in their nostrils, that on which they move, live and have their being. They know that if the movement succeeds, it is destined to strike a blow at sectionalism, that will overshadow all other influence and finally their existence. The leaders of the old line Democrats and Whigs, kick convulsively against it, because they fear it will inevitably sweep them from their place. The Abolitionists